

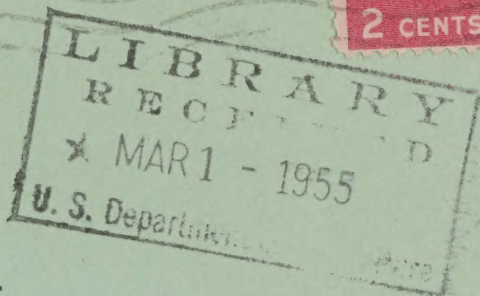
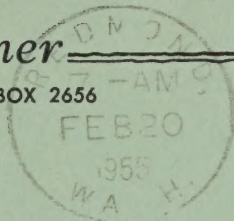
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1953

Primrose Corner

CONRAD OLSON ROAD • ROUTE 2, BOX 2656
REDMOND, WASHINGTON

Charles E. Gilman



Library

US Dept of Agriculture

Washington 25, DC

Culture

Primroses are hardy perennials and will thrive in any soil if given good drainage, humus, and some protection from the hottest sun. Drainage is the most important. More Primroses die from crown rot, which means poor drainage, than are ever killed by the cold.

Primroses require less sun and more water than most perennials, though well established plantings will take considerable sun. Humus (in the form of peat), dug into the top six inches of soil will keep the plants moist at all times with less watering. Planting on the north or east side of the house, in the shade of large shrubs or under trees will provide shade and cause the bloom to last longer. A shaded rockery is an ideal situation, except for the woodland types and the tall growing candelabras.

If ground is heavy, old horse manure will lighten it and if very heavy such as clay or hard-pan, sharp sand should also be added. Cow manure will bind a light, sandy soil.

Mulch during summer with peat, leaf-mold or spent horse manure, and dress down in spring with cow manure or good compost. Never use chemical fertilizers.

Snow is the best winter protection. If freezing occurs before snow, a gentle spray with the hose will cover the plants with ice and prevent them from drying out.

Divide every two years or when clumps become crowded and the flowers diminish.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS



PLANTS

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SEEDS

Postpaid



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